

ROY

Where any row
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
A triple mounted row of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Where the bright seraphim in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*
The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal rows. *Dryden.*
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost rows. *Pope.*
To ROW, *v. n.* [rojan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.
He saw them toiling in rowing; for the wind was contrary. *Mark vi. 48.*
Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found rowing in one. *Abbot.*
The bold Britons then securely row'd;
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*
The watermen turned their barge, and rowed softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
To Row, *v. n.* To drive or help forward by oars.
The swan rows her slate with oary feet. *Milton.*
RowEL, *n. f.* [rouelle, Fr.]
1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.
He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel head. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*
A rider like myself, who ne'er wore rowel
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
A mullet is the rowel of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six. *Peacham on Blazening.*
He spur'd his fiery steed
With goading rowels, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*
2. A feton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.
To RowEL, *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.
Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RowEN, *n. f.*
Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tupper.*
Then spare it for rowen, till Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairies, no better thou hast. *Tupper.*
Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowers, till snow comes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RowER, *n. f.* [from rowa.] One that manages an oar.
Four galleys swift, which equal rowers bear,
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden.*
The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one rower. *Addison.*
RowYAL, *adj.* [royal, Fr.]
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.
The royal stock of David.
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*
2. Noble; illustrious.
What news from Venice?
How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?
RowYALIST, *n. f.* [from royal.] Adherent to a king.
Where Candlish fought, the royalists prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*
The old church of England royalists, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all these terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *Soutb.*
To RowALIZE, *v. a.* [from royal.] To make royal.
Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To royalize his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shakespeare.*
RowYALLY, *adv.* [from royal.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.
It shall be my care,
To have you regally appointed. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
His body shall be regally interr'd,
And the last funeral pious adorn his herse. *Dryden.*
RowALTY, *n. f.* [royalty, Fr.]
1. Kingship; character or office of a king.
Suppose, that you have seen
The well appointed king at Hampton peer,
Embark his royalty. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king,
and take vanity the puppet's part against the royalty of her father. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*
If they had held their royalties by this title, either there

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must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Lucas.*
2. State of a king.
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in royalty, and grieve in state. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty.
Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign. *Milton.*
To ROYNE, *v. a.* [regner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*
RoYXISH, *adj.* [regneux, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sony; mean; rude.
The roynish clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shakespeare.*
To RUB, *v. a.* [rubio, Welsh;reiben, German, to wipe.]
1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate.
2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches behind.
Their straw-built citadel new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*
In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks rub their beads, and snell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apple-pieck balfom; and what would make one suspect, that they rub the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
3. To move one body upon another.
Look, how the rubs her hands.
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The bare rubbing of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Lucas.*
Two bones, rubbed hard against one another, produce a scald smell. *Arbutnot on Animals.*
4. To obliterate by collision.
'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well know,
Will not be rubb'd nor stop'd. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
5. To polish; to retouch.
The whole business of our redemption is, to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul. *Saunders.*
6. To remove by friction.
A forcible object will rub out the finest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Chlor of the Africa.*
If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside by want of better teaching, time, and observation, will rub off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Lucas.*
7. To touch hard.
He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, but both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Saunders.*
8. To rub down. To clean or curry a horse.
When his fellow beasts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and rub 'em down. *Dryden.*
9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken.
You will find me not to have rubbed up the memory of what some heretofore in the city did. *Saunders.*
10. To RUB up. To polish; to retouch.
To RUB, *v. n.*
1. To fret; to make a friction.
This last allusion gaw'd the panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore;
Yet seem'd the spot not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*
2. To get through difficulties.
Many a lawyer, when once hampered, rub off as well as they can.
'Tis as much as one can do, to rub through the worst, though perpetually a doing. *L'Estrange.*
RUB, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction.
The breath of what I mean to speak
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little rub
Out of the path, which shall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakespeare, King John.*
Now every rub is smoothed in our way. *Shakespeare.*
Those you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakespeare.*
Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions. *Hayward.*
He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary steps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churlish rub lays way. *Crashaw.*
He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though confidence checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it should extend itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any rub or interruption. *Saunders.*
2. Friction.

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2. Friction; act of rubbing.
3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.
We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs. *Shakespeare.*
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.
To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub. *Shakespeare.*
RUB-STONE, *n. f.* [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen.
A cradle for barlies, with rub-stone and sand. *Tupper.*
RU'BBER, *n. f.* [from rub.]
1. One that rubs.
2. The instrument with which one rubs.
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden.*
Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common rubbers. *Swift.*
3. A coarse file.
The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.
The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a rubber of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*
If butchers had but the manners to go to shops, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*
5. A whetstone.
RUBRICAN, *adj.* [rubrican, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*
RUBRICATION, *n. f.* [from rub; as perhaps meaning, at first, RUBRISH.] dust made by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.
1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building.
What traffic is Rome?
What rubbish, and what offal? when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Caesar. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
Such conceits seem too fine among this rubbage. *Wotton.*
A fabric, though high and beautiful, if founded on rubbish, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville, Scops.*
When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in rubbish. *L'Estrange.*
Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye,
He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie. *Dryden.*
The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to confound us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*
2. Confusion; mingled mass.
That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in rubbish and confusion. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
3. Any thing vile and worthless.
RUMBLE-STONE, *n. f.*
Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*
RUBRICUS, *adj.* [rubricus, Fr. rubricandus, Lat.] Inclining to redness. *Dict.*
RUBRED, *adj.* [from rubry.] Red as a ruby.
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,
Thrice upon thy rubbed lip. *Milton.*
Angels food, and rubied nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton.*
RUBRICK, *adj.* [rubric and facis, Lat.] Making red.
While the several species of rays, as the rubrified, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew's Cosmology.*
To RUBRY, *v. a.* To make red.
This typically applied, becomes a phœnigmus or rubrifying medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
RUBROUS, *adj.* [rubrus, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and rubrous. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*
RUBRICATED, *adj.* [from rubrica, Lat.] Smeared with red.
RUBRICK, *n. f.* [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the starry rubrick set. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or rubricks to instruct them. *Stillinger.*
RUBRICK, *adj.* Red.
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call rubrick or red-making. *Newton.*
What though my name stood rubrick on the walls. *Pope.*
To RUBRICK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.
RUBIFORM, *adj.* [rubus, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red.
Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the rubiform will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines. *Newton's Opticks.*

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RU'BY, *n. f.* [from ruber, Lat.]
1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.
Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne.*
Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and rubies. *Peacham.*
Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd. *Dryden.*
2. Redness.
You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
3. Any thing red.
Desire of wine
Thou could'st not repress, nor did the dancing ruby
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.
RUBY, *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips. *Shakespeare.*
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby than thy small pipe
Is at the maiden's organ shrill and found. *Shakespeare.*
RUCTATION, *n. f.* [ructo, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.
To RUD, *v. a.* [rudu, Saxon, redness.] To make red.
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had ruddied. *Spenser.*
RU'DDER, *n. f.* [roeder, Dutch.]
1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' strings,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare.*
They loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the main-sail, and made toward shore. *Acts xxvii. 40.*
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and rudder, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
Thou held'st the rudder with a steady hand,
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.
RU'DDINESS, [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to redness.
The ruddiness upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting. *Weseman's Surgery.*
RU'DDLE, *n. f.* [ruddal, Islandick.] Red earth.
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*
RU'DDOCK, *n. f.* [rubeola, Lat.] A kind of bird.
Of singing birds, they have linnets, and ruddocks. *Carew.*
RU'DDY, *adj.* [rudu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redness; pale red.
We may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Orway.*
New leaves on ev'ry bough were teen;
Some ruddy colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy like your lips their streaks appear!
Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeck'd. *Philips.*
2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.
A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*
RUDE, *adj.* [rude, Saxon; rudis, Lat.]
1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakespeare.*
Vane's bold answers, termed rude and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the rudest tame. *Waller.*
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought rude to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand. *Wylph.*
2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.
Clouds push'd with winds rude in their shock. *Milton.*
The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; because the rude agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*